

bear fruit beyond the reconciliation of these traditional peoples of the United States and Spain. The New Mexican Pueblos and Spanish government representatives have now entered into an agreement creating an exchange program for teachers and students. The agreement, in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding, was signed by the Indian Pueblo governors, the Spanish Ministry of Culture, Spanish Vice President Alvarez-Cascos, the New Mexico Office of Indian Affairs and the Santa Fe Indian School. As Governor Salazar indicated, Pueblo Indian history is tied to Spain. As a consequence, the Pueblos "decided to renew * * * and develop a relationship that has long-term interests for both sides." He also noted that the Memorandum of Understanding is a first step toward forming more agreements with Spain in the future, such as trade and commerce pacts.

Governor Salazar's efforts deserve recognition because they have now become an important part of the history of New Mexico and our country. And because they demonstrate that, as Elizabeth Kubler-Ross once said, "there is nothing that cannot be healed." All it takes is people with courage and a commitment to justice and reconciliation. Governor Salazar never planned for all of this to happen. He simply followed the path of his spirit in an effort to work for the people of his Indian Pueblo and for his Hispanic citizens in the surrounding Española Valley. As someone else has said, "there is no holier place than that where an ancient hatred has yielded to forgiveness." For creating such a place in the heart of our American Southwest, he deserves our thanks and deepest appreciation.

LEWIS AND CLARK HISTORIC
TRAIL TECHNICAL CORRECTNESS
ACT OF 1999

HON. BRIAN BAIRD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation that will correct a long-standing historical inaccuracy dealing with the Lewis and Clark National Trail System. Currently, the Lewis and Clark National Trail designation reads that the expedition traveled "from Wood River, Illinois to the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon." My colleagues, unfortunately, this does not tell the whole story. My legislation would amend the designation to include Washington State along with Oregon as the end point of this important journey in American history.

The journey of Lewis and Clark is one of the most important events in American history. That is why it is imperative not only that the story of Lewis and Clark be told, but that their story be told with accuracy and historical correctness. Unfortunately, the current Lewis and Clark Historic Trail designation fails to recognize the important events that took place in Washington State during the expedition.

When President Thomas Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis, and William Clark on their now famous expedition, he sent them with many goals in mind. Over the next four years, the Corps of Discovery would travel thousands of miles, experiencing lands, rivers and peoples that no Americans ever had before. But

the single overriding imperative of the entire enterprise was to find a navigable water route to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that the Corps of Discovery accomplished that objective on November 15, 1805—and they did so in one of the most scenic places on earth, Pacific County, Washington.

Theirs was not an easy journey; it took great skill, tremendous perseverance and immense dedication. There are hundreds of events that took place along the way that tested each of these attributes. One of the most important of these watershed events took place on the Washington State side of the Columbia River, on November 24, 1805.

With little food, rotting clothes, and winter soon approaching, the group huddled to decide where to camp for the winter. The pressing question: should they stay on the north side of the river in what would later become my home state of Washington, or should they risk a tricky river crossing to find a more sheltered spot on the south side of the river? Because there were these two differing ideas about where to spend the winter, Captain Lewis and Captain Clark allowed the entire party to vote on where to camp. What is important to remember is that among those who were allowed to vote was York, a African-American slave, and Sacajawea, a young Native-American woman.

This exercise of democracy took place more than 50 years before the abolition of slavery and the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment, more than 100 years before the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment which gave women the right to vote, and nearly 160 years before the passage of the Voting Rights Act which extended these liberties to even more Americans.

Mr. Speaker, as I am sure you are aware, the bicentennial Lewis and Clark's famous journey is rapidly approaching. The bicentennial is going to be of great importance both culturally and economically to my home state, and those impacts will be felt in many small towns and big cities all along the Lewis and Clark trail.

Knowing the important part that Southwest Washington played almost 200 years ago in this journey, I want to make sure that the National Park Service documents are historically accurate and complete. My legislation will help ensure that outcome. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this simple legislation, the Lewis and Clark Historic Trail Technical Corrections Act of 1999.

SECOND GENERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. JAMES C. GREENWOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with my colleagues, Mr. DOOLEY, Mr. BOEHLERT and Ms. TAUSCHER, the "Second Generation of Environmental Improvement Act of 1999." This bipartisan bill has two related purposes—to improve the information practices of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and to encourage the EPA to experiment with more innovative approaches to protect the environment.

Our overall goal is to move our nation toward a performance-based system of environmental protection—a system that will do a better job of protecting the environment, while providing greater flexibility to companies and states to determine how to meet tough, clear environmental standards. Our watchword in writing this bill has been to provide greater flexibility in return for greater accountability.

In moving in this direction, we are following the recommendations of a variety of recent reports, including the Enterprise for the Environment, headed up by former EPA Administrator Bill Ruckelshaus; the President's Council on Sustainable Development, the Aspen Institute and the National Academy of Public Administration. We need to allow and encourage more experimentation to see if innovative approaches to regulation will produce the desired results. Our incremental bill will do just that.

Mr. Speaker, we are introducing this bill today to spark discussion on this approach to environmental policy, which we think should be at the heart of moderate environmental reform. But we still have much work to do. The bill still needs both technical and substantive work, and we do not intend to move it forward in its current form. Rather, we plan to introduce a refined version early in the next session after more meetings with experts on all sides of the environmental debate. But we think the bill in its current form does indicate the basic shape and principles of the bill that we will move forward.

This bill should be of interest to anyone who wants to ensure that we will continue to work to make our environmental protection system as effective and efficient as possible. We encourage anyone interested to comment on this version of the bill, so that we can take those concerns into consideration as we work on the version we will introduce next session.

TRIBUTE TO THE FOX CHAPEL
HIGH SCHOOL HONORING THEIR
RECOGNITION AS A 1999 NEW
AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL NA-
TIONAL SHOWCASE SITE

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 18, 1999

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Fox Chapel Area High School as they have been selected by U.S. Department of Education and The National Association of Secondary School Principals (NASSP) as a 1999 New American High School (NAHS) national showcase site.

Fox Chapel Area High School is one of only 13 schools across the country that were recognized for setting a new standard of excellence for all students. They have earned this national recognition through the success of their school improvement efforts and the commitment of the school staff and community to high levels of student achievement.

Specifically, Fox Chapel Area High School has been recognized for the following: an attendance rate of 96 percent; an average Scholastic Aptitude Test score of 1091, which exceeds state and national averages; an enrollment of 47 percent of juniors and seniors in Advanced Placement classes; and an eligibility rate of 86 percent of those students who took